

tical obstetrics. A noteworthy feature is that of including the gynecological diseases which belong to this subject. It is true that a single, portable volume is too small to attempt to present the complete subject, nevertheless, I think more space and detail should be given to some of the subjects which are more decidedly obstetrical. The book also has many good plates. Its practical nature will make it very useful to practitioners.

C. B. M.

Napoleon's Campaign in Russia, Anno 1812, by Dr. A. Rose, a medico-historical record. 12 mo., pp. 212. New York. Published by the author. Price \$1.50.

The reader of this narrative need not be a physician or have had military experience to appreciate the facts so graphically outlined by the author. The horrors of the "retreat from Moscow" have been portrayed in fiction, on canvas, by famous artists, and even by the cineograph, but never before have its scientific medical aspects been compiled and placed in such a form as to be useful and of interest to those, who, from a sanitary standpoint, desire to study the effect of extreme cold and hunger upon large bodies of men. Personal letters and reports are embodied in their proper places, which give an individual element to the narration, and you shudder to think of the fearful sufferings borne by the 600,000 men before they died on the plains of Russia. In the perusal of its pages one cannot fail to wonder if ever there will be a repetition of such suffering, and to ask if there is not with us a kinder humanity, that will make such events impossible. It shows therefore, the uselessness of war, the attendant horrors in fact, not fiction, and will doubtless be on the shelf of every advocate of universal peace.

G. H. R.

Diatbehandlungen Inneren Krankheiten, by H. Strauss. Published by Karger, Berlin, 1912.

That a third edition of Strauss' lectures should appear in a little over four years is good evidence of their popularity. Nor is it to be wondered at. Strauss is one of the greatest students in the field of dietetics and diseases of nutrition, and his writings not only on metabolism in diseases of the blood, his pioneer researches on sodium chloride metabolism, but his numerous other works are well known to all students of internal medicine. The topography is excellent, marginal notes facilitate its use as a ready reference book, the whole book is read with ease not only for these reasons, but for the pleasing style in which it is written. The division of subjects is very satisfactory. The author makes no pretense of giving a diet for measles, mumps, tonsillitis, empyema, gonorrhoea, liver abscess, etc., but does give practical information in the treatment of those diseases where diet really plays an important part. The book does not aim at completeness, it assumes some knowledge and a measure of common sense on the part of the reader. Those not so endowed may save themselves the trouble of reading it. There are appended a very complete series of food tables, as well as a series of receipts, each one accompanied by an analysis of the finished product.

R. B.

Surgical Clinics of John B. Murphy, Vol. II, No. 2, April, 1913. Published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London.

Essential Hemorrhage of the Uterus—Hysterectomy.

Pyloric Ulcer With Hypertrophy of Stomach Muscle.

Duodenal Block

Active Duodenal Ulcer Near Pylorus. Bleeding

About Seven Hours before Operation—A few German Statistics on the Button.

Gastric Ulcer, etc. A Talk by Mr. Robert Milne, F. R. C. S., London.

Further Remarks by Mr. Robert Milne, F. R. C. S., of London, England, following an Operation by Dr. Murphy for Fracture of the Humerus and Colles' Fracture.

Contraction of Intestinal Anastomotic Opening with Extensive Abdominal Adhesions; Cecal Fistula.

Exploratory Laparotomy; Pericholecystitis; Healed Duodenal Ulcer.

Duodenal Ulcer; Periduodenitis; Gastric Ulcer with Adhesions; Pericholecystitis; Gall-stones.

Exhibition of Case of Traumatic Brachial Paralysis.

Spina Bifida; Meningocele.

Impacted Fracture of the Body of the First Lumbar Vertebra; Laminectomy; Rapid Recovery Following Decompression of Cord.

Ureteral Calculus (Mulberry Type and Tunneled).

Cerebellar Tumor (Marked Relief Following Decompression).

Osteomyelitis of Tibia (Transplantation of Bone).

Fracture of Tibia and Fibula (Lane Plate).

Periosteal Sarcoma: Amputation of the Leg.

Chronic Trochanteric Bursitis.

Later Note on Case of Cerebral Decompression.

Recurrent Appendicitis—Retrocecal Appendix with Description of Dr. Murphy's Proctoclysis.

Nervous and Mental Diseases. For Students and Practitioners. By Charles S. Potts, M. D., Professor of Neurology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. New (third) edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. In one 12 mo. volume of 610 pages, with 141 engravings and 6 full-page plates. Price, cloth, \$2.75, net. Lea & Febiger, publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1913.

This little book of 575 pages aims to give students and practitioners a comprehensive but brief description of nervous and mental diseases. The greater part of the book is upon nervous affections and gives a very good insight into our present knowledge of neurology. The author has succeeded in bringing out the chief features of the diseases concerned and the text is supplemented by numerous footnotes which refer the reader to accessible English publications. Favorable mention may be made of the clear discussion of aphasia, cerebral localization, including the localization of brain tumors, the differentiation between true syphilitic and parasyphilitic disease, the character of cerebellar ataxia, the differentiation between tic and spasm and the diagnostic importance of the examination of the cerebrospinal fluid, including the behavior of the Wassermann reaction in it in nervous disease of syphilitic origin. Treatment has been duly considered, especially the treatment of tabes, including Frenkel's reeducation exercises for ataxia, the deep injections of alcohol in facial neuralgia and a description of the Weir Mitchell treatment in neurasthenia. Although much more may be said of this work in praise than in criticism, attention should be called to certain features. In the description of the different kinds of sensibility no mention is made of the articular sensibility which is evidently included under the term muscular sensibility. It has been the service of Frenkel to show that in tabes the articular sensibility may be disturbed, whereas no disturbance of the muscular sensibility, properly speaking, may be detected. Some of the more important signs of perturbation of the pyramidal track have not been mentioned, such as the signs of Mendel-Bechterew, Rossilimo and the tibial phenomenon of Strumpel. In the discussion of the electrical reactions of degeneration the statement is made that the faradic excitability may be lost in partial

reaction of degeneration. This is not in accord with the prevalent opinion concerning the distinction between partial and complete reaction of degeneration (Erb, Remak and Zimmern). We have not come across any reference to the common forms of speech disturbance, such as mutism, deaf-mutism, stuttering and stammering. It would not have been amiss to have mentioned the important work of Barany on nystagmus, and his researches on the pointing errors after turning in cases of cerebellar disease. On page 446 the statement is made that in neurasthenia the tendinous reflexes may be present at one time and absent at another. This view is opposite to that generally held, and were this admitted we could no longer rely on the state of these reflexes in differentiating functional and organic disease. The well-known illustration on page 365 should be credited to Dejerine and not to Starr. In the somewhat extensive discussion of hysteria the theories of Janet and Babinski are not mentioned. If the views of these investigators have not met with general acceptance their influence has been great in directing a practical therapy, and for this reason should receive consideration.

The second part of the book devoted to mental disease is rather too brief to do justice to the subject. The excellent references which accompany the first part of the work are found less frequently here. For the student to adequately grasp the significance of many of the symptoms of mental disease it is necessary to have a certain instruction in normal psychology and this is wanting. The Binet-Simon tests for mental deficiency in children, which have been received with so much favor in this country, might very well have been briefly considered.

The book is in attractive form, is well printed, and the illustrations are happily chosen. In general it may be said to very well fulfill the intention of its author—to serve as a convenient guide for the student and practitioner. W. F. S.

NEWS NOTES FROM NEWSPAPERS.

Yreka is to have a new hospital.

At Willows the scarlet fever epidemic is over and the schools have been opened.

Chiropractics were denied a special examining board by a vote of 14 to 38 in the assembly.

San Pedro is to have an emergency hospital at the city hall building in the harbor district.

Jackson, Amador County, has recently acquired a sanitarium under the management of Mrs. Allen.

Taft has a new hospital known as the General Hospital of Taft; it will accommodate 25 patients.

Turlock is to have a new hospital to cost about \$25,000; it is to be called the Swedish American Hospital.

Monterey County Hospital is well spoken of in the last report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

At Bakersfield the new Mercy Hospital is about finished and will probably be opened to the public by July 1st.

Spinal meningitis has been noted during the last few months in the Sacramento Valley, Bakersfield and Auburn.

The Nurses' registration and licensing bill passed the legislature, though how badly amended it was we do not know.

The Hanford Sanitarium was formally opened to the public in the latter part of April; it will accommodate 31 patients.

Menlo's Red Cross Hospital, a gift from Mrs. Reid, will be dedicated this summer some time; it has cost over \$100,000.

Hospital licensing and regulation under the su-

pervision of the State Board of Health are provided for in a bill that passed the legislature.

Southern California is to have a new state hospital for the insane and \$250,000 was appropriated for that purpose by the last legislature.

The Southern California Medical Society held its meeting at Arrowhead Springs May 7th and 8th and quite a large attendance is reported.

San Francisco's City and County Hospital is expected to be ready for occupancy by November 1st; it has been an awfully long time coming.

Nevada County has just finished an investigation of its county hospital that left a clean record, so far as the published accounts of it indicate.

San Mateo's newly organized health board has started out to "wage a war on unmuzzled dogs, after which they will start a fly campaign."

"Turtle serum" seems to be not so popular as it was, but a good many physicians in California either got fooled on it or deliberately deceived their patients.

A National Department of Public Health was the subject of a conference between President Wilson and a committee of the A. M. A., recently held in Washington.

Inebriates and drug habit victims will no longer be consigned to the state insane asylums if a bill passed by the legislature is eventually signed and becomes a law.

A new organization has been formed for the Study and Prevention of Cancer, to follow very much the same educational lines as the anti-tuberculosis societies.

Pasadena schools, after careful examination of the school children, disclose one child in four who needs medical attention. This is somewhat less than the average.

Two distinguished members of the Society have died recently and their obituary notices will be published in due course of time; Dr. W. S. Thorne and Dr. Geo. H. Powers.

The male "clean bill of health" before marriage bill was passed by the legislature. Why the provision was not made to apply also to women, is just one of the legislative mysteries.

Friedmann managed to secure free advertising to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars in value, and now the newspapers, beginning to realize that they have been "worked," are pretty sore about it.

The Glenn County Society has reduced the fees to be charged for office visits from \$2.50 to \$2.00 and for night calls from \$5.00 to \$3.50; they also decided, very wisely, to cut out all lodge and similar contract work.

Mariposa County. "Sealed bids will be received for the appointment of a county physician for the period of one year, from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914, said bids to be filed," etc. That is a new one in the bidding game.

Alameda County is trying a new scheme in health boards. At the election held in April, the charter was amended so as to provide for a health board composed of one physician, one member of the council and three other laymen. It will be interesting to see how it works out.

The Alienists and Neurologists of the U. S. are to have a meeting in Chicago June 24-27, 1913, the week after the meeting of the A. M. A. at Minneapolis. Dr. W. T. Mefford, 2150 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., is the secretary.

The Tulare County Medical Society held a very successful meeting at Visalia on May 13th, members being present from Tulare, Porterville, Lindsay, Exeter, Visalia and Dinuba. After the meeting there was an excellent dinner served.

The University of California, according to recent press items, has received approximately a million and a half dollars for its Medical Department; nearly half a million is for the development of the hospital and the balance for a research fund.